Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 26.—[New Series. *TUESDAY, NOVEMBER* 11, 1828. WHOLE NO. 206. VOL. IV.

TERMS.....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at $3 a year, or $2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Wilkesborough Academy,

UNDER the care of the Rev. A.W. Gay, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world:—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now anopportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.

May 17, 1828.—82tf.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visiters. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chabyleate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of bnsiness in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro,' N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

For Sale, on Credit.

I will sell, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 10th day of November next, being the Monday of our Superior Court, FIVE LOTS in the Town of Charlotte, lying on the north side of Tryon street, two front and three back lots, and known on the Town Plat by No's. 33, 34,41, 42 and 43, formerly owned and occupied by A. Frew, and mortgaged to William Berryhill and Jonas Clark, to secure the payment of a debt in the Newbern Bank. Said Lots are valuable, and will be sold on a credit of one or two years, with interest from the date, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, payable at the Bank of Newbern, Charlotte Branch.

Sold by virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity. D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

Mecklenburg County, N. C.

Sept. 17, 1828.—6t'04.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & Co. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—66.

Trotter and Huntington,

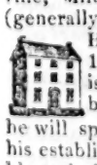
WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the court-house, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain watches; Gentlemens' and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

Private Entertainment.

WILLIAM HOWARD has lately opened a House of Entertainment, 5½ miles from Salisbury, on the road leading from that place by Beard's Bridge, on the Yadkin, to Salem, Danville, Milton, and Raleigh, N. C. His house (generally known by the name of the White House,) is agreeable situated, about 1-4 of a mile south of the Bridge, and is spacious and comfortable; his stables are good and well provided; and he will spare no practicable means to render his establishment, in every respect, comfortable and pleasant, and deserving a share of public patronage.



Oct. 8, 1828.—6t07.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness and despatch at this OFFICE.

Just published, from the Salem PRESS,

THE FARMERS' & PLANTERS' *ALMANAC,* for 1829.

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C.

CONTAINING the useful iastronomical calculations, time of holdng the different Courts, Members of the General Assembly, State and United States' Officers; together with some useful hints to the Farmer, valuable Recipes, Anecdotes, and other miscellaneous matter.

Merchants and others can be supplied by the groce, half groce, or dozen, at the usual wholesale prices, on applying, by letter, to the publisher, John C. Blum, Salem, North-Carolina. Agents will shortly be appointed in the principal towns in the western part of the state, of whom the Almanac can be had wholesale or retail.

Salem, N. C. Sept. 18, 1828.

EDWARD CRESS,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his New Cash Store in Concord, Cabarrus county, a choice and splendid assortment of

New and fashionable Goods,

which were selected with much care and attention in Philadelphia by himself and bought exclusively for CASH. The proprietor being aware of the scarcity of money, and low state of produce, intends marking his goods accordingly. He therefore respectfully invites his customers and friends to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Also, for sale and on hand, at the above store, STILLS and TIN WARE, of various sizes and descpitions. 200tf.

FALL FASHIONS!

Silas Templeton

HAVING been absent on a distant visit the past summer, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has returned home, and resumed business, which, during his absence, was conducted by his partner Mr. LOWRY.

They continue at the shop formerly occupied by S. Templeton; and are furnished with the *Paris and London Fashions*, for Ladies and Gentlemen. These fashions have been more generally admired and adopted by the *Bon Ton* of the Northern Cities, than any hitherto received; and although it requires more than usual skill and TASTE to give them FULL EFFECT, yet the subscribers pledge themselves that the execution of them shall not be surpassed in the Union.

Ladies' Habits and Pelisses, and Gentlemen's Clothing, will be made up at prices lower than such work was ever heretofore done, in order to conform to the unexampled pressure of the times.

Orders for work from a distance, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to according to directions.

SILAS TEMPLETON, }
SQUIER LOWRY. }

Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1828.—01 tf.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lincolnton, on the 1st of October, 1828.

Robert Abernathy,	William Abrams,
Burnwell R. Bobo,	Absolem Brown,
Samue Bringle,	Christopher Best,
James Boid,	Thomas Bleckly,
Simeon Barger,	John Biles,
John Boak,	A. Brown,
Jacob Brown,	William Connor,
George Clodfelter,	Mr. Crites,
Daniel Clay,	Jacob Cossner,
Elias Clodfelter,	Andrew Duncan,
Sarah Daniel,	Robert M. Davidson,
Elizabeth Deven,	Jacob Dellinger,
Christian E y,	Peter Eldleman,
Thomas Fraz r,	John Findley,
James Falls,	John Frye,
Peter Forney,	Spencer Gafes,
John Garret,	Andrew Gorner,
James Haynes,	John Hovls,
Jacob Harner,	David Hagar,
John Hawkins 2,	Jacob Hoffman,
Major Hull,	Jacob Haase,
John Harmon,	Allen Jones,
William Jones,	Bolser Kale,
Michael Kibler,	Jacob Kener,
Charles Leonard,	Wm. C. Linsey,
Geerge Little,	Peter Mosteller,
Henry Myers,	Champeon McEntire,
William Miller,	Malcom McPherson,
Miles Pool,	Anny Pinkston,
Barney Peeler,	John C. Rutledge,
James Rhoney,	Judath Rabb,
John Rudisel,	Wm. Rutledge,
Aaron Rudisel,	Michael Rhyne 2,
George Roseman,	Michael Rudisel,
Jacob Reinhardt,	David Robinson,
Jonas Rudisel,	Moses Roberts,
Barbara Sauls,	Peter Sagin,
George Seitz,	David Summey,
Philip Sellers,	Rhoda Shuford,
Samuel Suhvan,	Joseph Scoggin,
Ezekiel Sulervn	David Shuford,
Eliza Summit,	M. Spencer,
Catharine Taylor,	Hugh Williams,
John Wilson,	Solomon Wilson,
Ezekiel Wilson,	Nathaniel Wilson,
George Wacasler,	Anderson Willis,
William Walker,	Atherton Watson,
James Wetherspoon,	John Young.

D. REINHARDT. *P. M.*

Constable's Warrants,

For sale at the Journal Office.

Desultory Selections.

From the Baltimore American.

The Capitol—The edifice, which has been building thirty-six years, (though burnt and repaired during that time,) begins to approach completion. The hill it stands on, is formed into terraces, supported by massive arched stone-work, faced with sod, and ascended by successive flights of steps. The approaches are through six great portals, and the grounds included within the area will soon be entirely levelled and planted. Seen at a distance from the west, this large and gorgeous biulding, of a brilliant white, rising from the green hill, and the young plantations of American forest trees and shrubs, is with all its faults, a very splendid spectacle. The quantity of works in the *subtraction* (so to speak) and in the approaches of the building, is in itslf very great and costly. The sculpture of the tympanum of the east portico, is not yet finished; the sculptor's house is still perched, like the nest of some great bird, among the splendid capitals of the columns. The design includes only three human figures, with an eagle, so that the effect will not be lost and frittered away to the eye, by too minute a division of parts. The huge frames for the remaining paintings which are to adorn the grat rotundo under the dome, are lying there ready to be placed. The sculptures of the same apartment are finished, we believe. Several improvements have been made in the edifice since our last visit. We wish something could be done to bring the heavy dome more into accordance with the light portico beneath it, which it seems ready to crush; and fifty shapes might certainly be selected, handsomer than the lanterns which now surmount the lesser domes of the wings.—Freestone has been used for some of the flights of steps. This matertal is too liable to be broken and worn; one more costly in the first instance, would be much less so in the end.

Newbern, October 24—The Superior Court for this County has been in Session during this week—His Honor James Martin presiding. In an action alleging breaches of the covenants in a deed, a very interesting and important question arose, how far the rivers and their tributaries in this part of the state, are to be considered 'navigable waters.' It seems, and his Honor so charged, that a creek issuing in Trent river about three miles above this place, varying from 100 to 50 yards in width, with an average depth of six feet, not affected by the regular tides, but ebbing and flowing by the same influences which affect the river, is a 'navigable water course,' and consequently cannot be made the subject of private property.

Robert Spier, appeared at this term pursuant to recognisance, and upon motion of counsel, no matter appearing to justify his detention, was discharged. This is the individual who was charged with the murder of John Williams, of Beaufort county, and during whose trial the term of the Court expired and the jury separated without returning a verdict. Whereupon the Supreme Court, having the matters before them by 'habeas corpus' adjudged, that he ought not to be put upon his trial again—that it would be jeopardizing his life twice for the same offence, which is forbidden by the constitution, and by their fiat for that purpose ordered him to be bailed.

A report of this latter case, collated from the notes of counsellors, will, we understand, be prepared for publication.

Spectator.

Winter Comforts.—Winter is much dreaded before it arrives, yet when it comes it brings many enjoyments. It gives a new impulse to the social feelings: for the very cold that freezes a man's fingers, seems to give a kindly thaw to his feelings. The little family circle is never so closely united and so happy in itself as in a winter evening, especially when the storm is beating upon the window; and he ought to be a happy man who listens while one of his children reads, and watches his eyes sparkling when he reads of an act of mangnanimity, or his lip curl in scorn at baseness and ingratitude.

Equivocal Language.—One calls at a grocery store and 'asks have you any *coarse fine salt?*' 'No,' replies the grocer, 'but I have some very *fine coarse salt.*'

Recipe.—The bark of a willow tree, burnt to ashes, mixed with strong vinegar, and applied to the parts, will remove all warts, corns or excreseences on any part of the body.

Foreign.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Adv. Oct. 24.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Pacific, Capt. Crocker, arrived yesterday afternoon, from Liverpool, having sailed on the evening of the 16th ult.

The news of the surrender of Madeira had reached England. The papers express much regret at the circumstance.

Despatches from Lord Heytsbury, dated at Odessa, Aug. 28, had arrived. They state that Count Woronzow, (now Governor of Odessa,) was to take command of the army before Varna, in place of Prince Menchikoff, who was dangerously wounded in the vigorous sortie made by the Turkish garrison. There was considerable sickness in the Russian army, and among the deaths was mentioned that of Gen. Benkendof, a brother of the Princess Leiven, an officer of great merit, and highly esteemed.

Nothing material had occurred before Shumla, except that Gen. Rudiger had sustained a check, in consequence of advancing too far in pursuit of a Turkish corps, which he had driven back. He is said to have lost one gun, and 200 men.

It is conjectured to be the intention of the Emperor Nicholas to carry on operations beyond the Balkan this campaign, after the capture of Varna, keeping Shumla blockaded.

Designs of Russia.—We copy the following article from the London Courier of September 12th, not only on account of the information which it contains, but as disclosing the opinions of the leading ministerial paper respecting the designs of Russia, in the present war upon Turkey. The British Ministry feels neither jealousy, nor concern, as to the views or operations of Russia. It does not believe that Nicholas designs the dismemberment and subversion of the Turkish Empire, or that he expects to reach Constantinople, unless, indeed, which is hardly to be supposed, the Sultan should refuse to come to terms until the walls of his Seraglio should literally shake about his ears. The demands of Russia are—the strict and literal execution of the last Treaty with Russia—a compliance with the terms of the Treaty of the 6th July, for the independence of Greece—the entire freedom of commerce in the Black Sea—and indemnity for the expenses of the war. *These he will have*—and the sooner the Turks come to terms, the better for himself. If as intimated, or rather positively stated below, the Russian Emperor is availing himself of an insurrection of the Servians against the Porte, he will be in duty and honor bound to protect them against the vengence of the Sultan in the event of peace. Probably the cession of Servia, as well as Moldavia and Wallachia, will be required to pay the expenses of the campaign. But Austria will not relish this transfer of Servia.

We might have received intelligence from Choumla and Varna, to the 20th of last month—but none has arrived later than the 8th of last month from the former place, and the 11th from the latter. There was a report at Jassy, according to the French papers of Wednesday, of the surrender of Varna, but an Odessa article of the 18th contradicts it, and says the capture of the vessel of Admiral Greig has been confounded with the bombarding and storming of that place; we do not expect to receive any important news from Choumla till the return of the Emperor to the Army, which it is now said, would be delayed till the beginning of September. During his stay at Odessa, Lord Heytesbury had frequent conferences with the Russian Minister Count Nesslerode, who is reported to have "repeated the assurance that the Russian Government will not make conquests, which assurance has also been verbally renewed to Lord Heytesbury by the Emperor himself."

That his Imperial Majesty has not the destruction or the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire in contemplation, is a declaration which he has repeatedly made to our Government, and to the other Governments of Europe; but he demands indemnity for the expenses of the war, and for the losses which his subjects have incurred—he insists upon the strict execution of the Treaty of Ackerman, and that the navigation of the Black Sea shall no longer be liable to obstruction. Nor is there a person in this country, however hostile he may be to Russia, who can deny that these are demands which Russia has a right to make, and which cannot be injurious to us. If Turkey provoke war, she cannot complain that her enemy, if successful, makes the expenses of the war fall upon her. If she declares that she made a treaty only for the purpose of breaking it, can she think it extraordinary that Russia insists on the strict execution of the treaty? The *inviolable guarantee* of the free navigation of the Black Sea, is the demand which, no doubt, Turkey will consider as the most galling, because it will deprive her forever of the Key to the Black Sea. So long as she possesses it, and can shut at pleasure the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, she renders the Black Sea of comparatively little importance, in a commercial point of view, to Russia. Russia may trade from one part of that Sea to the other, but she cannot extend her commerce to the Mediterranean and to all other seas. In the demand, therefore, of the perfect freedom of navigation, it may be relied upon that Russia will persist, nor lay down her arms, till she has obtained it.

As the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire is not the subject of the war, Constantinople will remain under its present rule, and, therefore, the inviolable guarantee of the freedom of the Black Sea can only be effected by the destruction of the forts on each side of the channel from the entrance of the Black Sea to Constantinople, of all the forts on the coast of Marmora and the Dardanelles. The exclusion of the military ships of all nations from this important naval pass would seem to be a proper accompaniment to the destruction of the forts, or land means of annoyance. With respect to our interests in such a measure, it will readily be allowed, that they could only be injured by the navigation being obstructed—and any fears of Russia shutting the Bosphorus & the Dardanells, would be ridiculous. She fights to keep them open and free, and it is her interest to extend her commerce from the Black Sea to all parts of the world. And in proportion as her export trade would be encreased, her import trade would be encouraged, and thus a wider passage would be opened for our own commerce. These remarks have been drawn from us by the strictures of some writers who think that the free navigation of the Black Sea is not an object which we ought to facilitate or desire.

The intelligence received this morning from Odessa, is of considerable importance, as it states that the Emperor Nicholas had at length made up his mind to avail himself of the proffered assistance of the Servians, who are represented as only waiting his consent and the entrance of a Russian corps on the territory to rebel against the Porte. For this purpose Gen. Geisnia who commanded in Lesser Wallachian, had received powerful reinforcements, and was about to transfer the seat of war into Servia. A large reserve was to replace his corps. "The Emperor," it is stated, "had hitherto declined allowing the Servians to become parties to the war, because he felt convinced that the Divan would understand reason, and speedily repair the wrsngs of which it had been guilty towards him, by accepting the propositions which had been made before the commencement of hostilities. The obstinacy of the Sultan, however, in persevering in his former system, had necessarily changed the views of the Russian Monarch with respect to the Servians, who were expected to prove most useful auxiliaries in the present contest." The same communications add that intestine divisions began to increase the difficulties of the Divan. The public voice raised itself at last in the capital against the Government, in proportion as the prospect of a scarcity of grain increased, and though it is affirmed that General Paskewitsch had orders not to enter into any arrangements with the surviving Janissaries in Armenia, yet they rendered him important services "*against his will.*"

Copy of a letter to a gentleman in Prairie des Chiens, dated, "LAC QUI PARLE, Aug. 13

"Some few Indians of this place and, Lac traverse, have lately attacked two Chippewa canoes belonging to the band of the Flat Mouth. They killed in all six persons, say three men, two young men and one woman. They also took six prisoners, four of which were brought to this place, the other two were taken to Lac Traverse, one of which the Little Beaver's brother killed as soon as they arrived, owing to some quarrel among themselves. Those that were brought here, Mr. Renville took from the Sioux and sent them to the Agent, so that he might return them to their relations.

"About the 29th of last month, a party of eight men, (I suppose from Clarkville) passing with cattle from Red River, were insulted by some Indians at the Big Stone Lake, and a number of the cattle killed, and the owners so much frightened that they abandoned the rest of the drove, and made the best of their way home with only their horses. Mr. R. sent out and collected all their stray cattle. We have now at this place eighty-six head, and twenty sheep, which we are keeping until we get information what is to be done with them. The Indians are very much afraid they will have a visit from Uncle Sam for their behavior on the present occasion, which I hope they will." [The bearer of this letter stated that several more head of cattle had been collected in.]

LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR.

We have conversed with Captain Sloan, of the brig Ann, arrived at this port last evening from Gibraltar, in 34 days to the Capes. Capt. Sloan informs, that when he left, the yellow fever prevailed to a most alarming extent; the American Consul, Mr. Henry, and his family, with a great number of merchants, had taken refuge from the ravages of the disease, on board of the shipping in the harbour. No communication was per-

mitted between Gibraltar and Spain, a cordon having been established, or any port in the Mediterranean. The brig Virginia, of Baltimore, had arrived, and after performing quarantine, had been obliged to proceed to Antwerp. Markets were dull when the Ann sailed. The Ann left Gibraltar on the 15th September.

Baltimore Chronicle.

The schr. Mida, which arrived at New York on Friday, 24th ult. from Madeira, brings the information of the surrender of that Island on the 3d of August, to the squadron of Don Miguel, consisting of a 74, 3 frigates, and 3 transports, with 7 or 800 troops. The Governor and Don Pedro's troops revolted, & threw down their arms; the Gov. made the best of his way on board of a British sloop of war for protection. Don Miguel had taken most of the nobility, put them in irons, and sent them on board of his ships for Lisbon. He had appointed all new officers for the island. From 2 to 3000 of the inhabitants had left for the Western Islands and foreign ports. Don M. allowed the people from the country to come down and rob and strip the inhabitants of every thing they were possessed of. The fleet was bound to Tecera, to force allegiance to Don Miguel; and when the Midas sailed, (16th Sept.) he was still in possession of the island.

The following letter to a Merchant of Richmond, from his correspondent at Madeira, furnishes some farther particulars, that may be interesting to our readers:

Madeira, Sept. 13th, 1828.—We can hardly presume to give you any idea of the probable state of our market, such is the confusion and alarm we are in since the troops of Don Miguel possessed themselves of the Island. All the chief men of the place are in prison awaiting their doom, or have fled: every thing is at a stand, excepting the vintage, which must go on; and with it the peasantry have their own way in the absence of the landed proprietors. The confiscations will be numerous, and consequently every kind of property brought to the hammer, and wine must retain a mere nominal value, until our trade returns to a steady regular course. At present there is no judging what may be the result of this change, but we augur nothing favorable.

The change of duty upon wines imported into the United States, will, we hope, when the law comes into operation, cause the demand for Madeira to be much increased. Of course, many who had given up the use of it, will resume their importations, when to be had so much cheaper.

Whig.

Extract of a letter from Thomas M. Duke. Esq. formerly of Washington, K. and now a resident in Texas.

San Felipe de Austin, July 24, 1828.

"Isaac B. Desha, who was so long confined in Kentucky for the murder of Baker, is now in confinement in this place on a charge of the same kind: the circumstances are these—Last April Desha arrived here on board the schooner Rights of Man from New Orleans, in company with a man by the name of Thomas or John Early, of Brown county, Ohio, who visited this country for the purpose of removing his family here. Desha passed by the name of John Parker; they arrived in this town early in May, and remained only a few days here, and left this, for San Antonio. When they left here Desha was without funds, and Early had a pretty smart sum with him. Desha arrived in San Antonio without Early and spent money freely. On his return to this place I had him arrested, and have sent out men to-day to examine for the body of said Early. The evidence that I have been able to collect as yet, is very strong against him, and I am very much afraid that he has murdered his companion. Yesterday he confessed to me, that he was Isaac B. Desha; but not until he had been identified by a gentleman in this country. I was satisfied in my own mind that he was Desha, from his family resemblance and his breathing through a silver tube."

Connellsville, Indiana, Oct. 11.

Horrid! Horrid!—It is our unpleasant duty, to give a history of one of the most deliberate and cold blooded murders that has for some time occurred. On Saturday last, the 4th inst. an election took place for a captain of a company, at the house of Mr. Arnold, in Rush county. In the evening, Elisha Clark, Lewis Clark, (brothers,) and Richard Blackledge, their brother-in-law, started from the house on their way home—they had gone but a few paces from the door, when the two latter discovered Edmund Swanson, posted in a corner, between the fence and the house, with his rifle raised to a shooting position, and aimed at Elisha; Lewis Clark and Blackledge became instantly alarmed, but before they had time either to speak or to act, the fatal trigger was drawn, and Elisha received the contents of the gun in his back. Lewis caught his brother before he fell, and laid him upon the floor of the porch—when he and Blackledge immediately caught Swanson, and took his gun from him—after having secured the gun, Lewis was attracted by the groans of his brother—let go his hold on Swanson, and returned to Elisha's assistance, who was now expiring on the porch—at this moment, Swanson's wife, assisted by some other woman, rushed from the house, attacked Blackledge, and rescued Swanson from him, who immediately fled, and has not since been heard of. No quarrel had, during the day, taken place between the deceased and Swanson, though it is said they had for some time previous, manifested hostility to each other.

Augusta, (Maine,) Oct. 10.

There was a little regimental insubordination at a regimental review a few weeks ago at Belfast. It was, we believe, the revival of an old dispute as to the correctness, chiefly, of a certain manœuvre which Major General Hodsdon, both last year and this, ordered the Colonel to perform, and which the latter refused to obey, considering it unmilitary. The grand question appeared to be, in preparing for inspection, whether the line should be broken by obeying the General's order, "Breaking to open column of companies, to the *left backward.*" The Colonel thought they should wheel to the *right forward*, and either did not obey the order of the General or did not do it quick enough, and the General took the immediate command himself, and the men were inspected. Mean time the Colonel gave word to the Captains to dismiss the companies as soon as the inspection was completed. But when the inspection was finished, the General ordered the Captains to wheel their companies into line. All obeyed but Captain Pattee, of Searsmount; the General ordered him under arrest, and gave his order to the Lieutenant to wheel, &c; he also refused to obey, and was put under arrest; the ensign followed suite. The General then sent for a Lieutenant of another company to take command; but before he arrived, the Orderly Sergeant of the refactory company dismissed it, and the men scattered tumultuously.

From the Christian Mirror, Oct. 10.

We thank our obliging correspondent for his lively description of a rare, if not unparrelleled event, and for his instructive and scientific account of the victims of an unheard-of warfare, as given below.

Harpswell, Maine. Grand Novel Fishery.—On Monday forenoon of this week, a school, or shoal of large fish, some of them between 20 and 30 feet in length, was discovered in Harpswell river, on the eastern side of Harpswell Neck. A few hardy fishermen of that town discovered them, and engaged in the chase, driving them up the river, and firing at them with musket balls. The alarm was soon communicated along the shore—*a whale! a whale!* was the cry—and the water was in a short time covered with boats, carrying from 60 to 80 warriors, to battle, armed with muskets, harpoons, broad-axes, hatchets, and whatever deadly weapon could be seized upon at the moment. Those who first dashed in amongst the school, fired at them incessantly, and killed several, who sunk in the river, where they still lie. The greater part were driven from the river into a cove, directly east of Harpswell meeting house, between Orr's Island and Great Island. The water was here shallow; and now commenced an assault and a method of fishery never before witnessed. The fish were known to yield a valuable oil like that of the whale. The largest would yield from four to five barrels, worth $30 or 40. The eagerness of attack, therefore, on the part of the fishermen, who were accustomed to draw up from the depth of many fathoms the small and comparatively worthless cod-fish, may be easily imagined. To catch fish worth $40 was no trifling affair.

First, as became him, the Representative of the town of Harpswell, Mr. Curtis, a very respectable men, assaulted the largest of the school. Armed with a broad-axe, he threw himself from his boat astride a monster 22 feet in length, and rode him a number of rods, (all the while cutting into him with the greatest industry,) before he despatched him. Classic story tells us of *Arion* who was carried ashore on the back of a *Porpoise*; but Harpswell—true history will long boast of their representative, who rode ashore on the back of a *Grampus.*

Mr. Reed, another of the adventurers, was not so fortunate. Several had attacked in vain an unmanageable fish; when he, having previously landed, waded out to him, saying he could bring him ashore, up to his mid-body in water; he accordingly seized the animal by his head as one would take a dog by the ears, but the brave man soon found he was not in his element—for the fish, with a swinging or two of his head, tripped up his heels and made him glad to retreat, so as to keep his head above water! Young Mr. Dunning pursued two large fish ashore, and slipping the *painter* from his boat, he made a noose in it, and getting it over the head and fins of the largest, he fastened him to a tree—while snatching another rope, he slipped it over the tail of the other, and fastened him to a bush; and then hastened to make new conquests; for it was the law of the case, that every one was to have what he could kill or catch and secure. One of the school was struck with a harpoon and his fury was tremendous. A *sea* of several feet was made along the shore. The result of this adventure is, that 22 men, the successful part of the company, killed 71 fish, being, with those who sunk in the river, the whole school. It is not known that one escaped. The blubber has been shipped off, and it is expected will yield 75 barrels of oil, worth perhaps from 6 to 700 dollars.

Some of the Harpswell people called this fish *Black* Fish, others *Pot* Fish. Both names are very appropriate, for the fish is black like a coal, and the head is of the form of a pot kettle. Dr. Mitchell of New York, and other learned men would say, it is no fish at all, for it has no gills, and like the whale, has a heart and lungs and warm blood, and is viparous. It spouts water through a large spiracle or hole in the top of its head. One man thrust his fist as a stopper in the spiracle of one of the monsters, in the hope, that by confining the air, the animal would blow up, and thus be floated more readily in the shoal water; but be found himself in danger of being blown up into the air! The largest wss 22 feet in length and 18 feet in circumference; the *pups*, still at the breast, were 7 or 8 feet in length.

It is not certain, that this fish, if fish we may call it, has been accurately described. It belongs, however, to the order of *Mammalia* and the family of *Cetacea*, and the genus *Delphinus.* It has teeth and a dorsal fin, a fin on each side, and a horizontal tail. The spiracle has already been mentioned.—This is neither the *porpoise* nor the *dolphin*, two of the species of delphinus. Nor is it D. *Leucas*, the fourth species, which is white, and has no dorsal fin. It has the nearest resemblance to the third species, D. *Orca* or Grampus, which is described as having a dorsal fin, and being 25 feet in length, and as being very fierce, feeding on seals, porpoises and dolphins, and often attacking even whales. Although the snout and the teeth do not perfectly correspond to the description; yet we may consider this as *Delphinus* Orca, and may call it the *Harpswell Grampus.*

It is remarkable, that amidst all the confusion and peril of the battle, not a man should have been hurt in the conquest of such a multitude of fierce and powerful animals. The protection, no less than the bounty of Providence, calls for the grateful acknowledgment of these bold and successful adventurers.

New York, October 28.

The Balloon.—Mr. Bugene Robertson and his ærial fellow-voyager.—The ascension of Mr. Robertson, which had been postponed from time to time, on account of the state of the weather, took place yesterday afternoon, from Castle Garden. At an early hour the Battery was thronged, and about 2,000 people, including a large concourse of our most respectable families, occupied the galleries and terrace of the Garden.

The huge globe was gradually inflated from twenty-four tins, leading into two silken tubes, and thence to the orifice of the Balloon. Mr. Robertson superintended the whole operation with great activity and judgment, and, at 17 minutes past 5 o'clock, a young lady, dressed in pink, with a splendid pink head dress, stepped into the car, and seated herself with as much nonchalance as if occupying a sofa in a drawing room. Mr. Robertson having taken his seat, the cords were suffered gradually to elongate until it was accertained that the buoyant Sphere was powerful enough to raise the wicker appendage in which the intrepid Æronauts were about tempting the skies. On a signal from some pieces of ordnance without the Garden, the car, after having been taken to the extreme west side, was allowed to rise.

As soon as the brave vessel was clear of her moorings, and began to ascend in slow and solemn majesty, the lady was seen kissing one hand in farewell to earth and its inhabitants, and with the other, waving towards the heavens a white flag, bearing the name of the immortal LAFAYETTE; while at the other extremity of the Car, Robertson stood erect, his natty travelling cap in one hand, and the United States' ensign extended from the other.—The Balloon took a direction of E. N. E. and in a few minutes was hovering over Long Island.

The ascension was the most beautiful and successful of any that we remember to have seen, and from the serenity and mildness of the atmosphere, we presume Mr. Robertson and his fair companion will have a safe and pleasant voyage.

P. S.—9 o'clock, P. M.—Mr. Robertson has not yet returned. We understand from a gentleman who was at the Dry Dock, that the Balloon descended near the mouth of Newton Creek—that Mr. R. threw out his grapples, but they did not strike the land, in consequence of which, the car fell into the East River, near the shore. We are happy to announce, that the Æronauts landed with no other injury than immersion.

New Market Races.—Third day—Jockey Club Purse $650, 4 mile heats. This Purse was taken by Ariel, in four heats.—The following is the Judges' award.

Wm. R. Johnson's Trumpator	4 3 1 2
Mr. Graves' Red Murdock	1 2 dist.
Dr. Bolling's Ariel	3 1 2 1
Mr. Borwell's Hippona	2 drawn.

Time—1st heat 8m. 22s.; 2d heat, 9m. 13s.; 3d heat, 7m. 57s; the 4th heat, 8m. 4s.

This race was among the most interesting that has been run on the New Market course for many years, and afforded fine sport to the spectators.

The first and second heats, as will be seen by the time, displayed more of the generalship of the owners, than of the speed of their horses, and it was not until the commencement of the third heat that the contest began. Ariel being the favorite of the field, the odds in betting were greatly in her favor, and the greatest anxiety was manifested when it was announced that Trumpator had won the third heat by about half a neck. The fourth and last heat was beautifully contested, both animals passing and repassing each other several times—Ariel coming out ahead little more than a length; thus, adding to her reputation, and detracting but little from the merits of her opponent.

New-York, Oct. 20.—A deputation of Winnebago Indians, under the charge of Messrs. Forsyth and Kinzie, arrived in the city last evening. We understand they are on a visit the the seat of Government, upon business connected with the cession of an important district of country. This is the tribe who have been so restless and disaffected for many years; and we have been informed they are more savage in their character, and more dangerous to the frontier, than any of the other Indians. Independent, therefore, of any purchase we may wish to make of them, we think the policy of thus exhibiting the strength of the country to them, is a wise one; it may save an expenditure of blood and treasure hereafter. They will remain in the city a few days to visit the forts and ships of war, and other works of the white people.

St. Augustine, (E. F.) October 8.—It gives us pleasure to state, that the Indians on the Appalachicola have decided to send a deputation over the Mississippi, preparatory to a removal there; and it is probable that the East Florida Indians will join them.

We regret that we have so long omitted to state, that *John Lee Williams*, Esq. has lately returned from a tour, in which he has been engaged about three months, exploring the southern coast of the Territory. He states that the southern extremity of the peninsula is very rocky, and that scarcely a tree or shrub are found, for a hundred miles from Cape Sable, which are common to this country.—That mastic Lignumvitæ, gum elemy, ovino, wild fig, and mangroves are there found, instead of oaks, pines, and till bushes. He has brought with him several hundred subjects of natural history, in concology, mineralogy, botany, &c.

New York, Oct. 20—A proposition is on foot in this city to form a "York Bank Oyster Company," for the improvement of the breed of oysters. The capital is proposed to be $50,000, to be divided into 2,500 shares of $20 each. The object is to supply the city of New York with the best oysters that can possibly be raised, and at the least expense to the company, that the most inferior qualities of the same age, now brought to the New York market, usually sell for.

The calculation is to plant 15,000,000 oysters, to purchase a sufficiency of land and water privileges, to construct dams, and erect other works necessary for their accommodation; to accomplish which it will require the sum of $50,000; and that this stock, when the business is in full operation, will yield annually to the company an income of 5,000,000 oysters without any decrease in the stock; for when well attended to, they generate very rapidly.

New York, October 22.—The *Erie* sloop of war is to carry out to Laguira Gen. *Harrison*, our Minister to Colombia. We understand he will embark in the course of 7 or 8 days. The Netherlands Minister to Colombia, who recently arrived here, will proceed in the same vessel.

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

A distinguished *savant* of Copenhagen, has addressed a letter, containing various historical information, to a gentleman of this city. He is engaged in the composition of a work on the voyages of discovery to North America, undertaken by the inhabitants of the North of Europe *before the time of Columbus.* He has in his hands genuine ancient documents, the examination of which, he says, leads to the most curious and surprising results, well worthy in themselves of fixing the attention of the philosopher and historian. They furnish various and unquestionable evidence, not only that the coast of North America was discovered soon after the discovery of Greenland, towards the close of the tenth century, by northern explorers, a part of whom remained there, and that it was again visited in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, but also that Christianity was introduced among the aborigines.

In the names of the northern American places, traces of the Scandinavian descent of the early settlers are found. The documents mentioned above, supply materials for a *Map* of the Northern coast of America, which will be annexed to the digest and commentary to be prepared by the writer of the letter.

The northern adventures had their principal station at the mouth of the River St. Lawrence; and Gaspe-bay is a prominent rendezvous; but it is affirmed to be clear from the records, that they were acquainted with the coast much further to the south, even as far down as the Carolinas. It was in the year 985, that America was first discovered by *Biaske Herjuefsen*, but he did not land. In the year 1000 or perhaps earlier, the coast was visited by Lief, a son of *Erik the Red*, who first colonized Greenland. Of all northern navigators who succeeded in the same way, *Thonfinn Karbefene* is the one from whom the most circumstantial reports have been transmitted. From his son *Snorre*, who was born in America and left it with his parents when he was three years old, descended in the 2d and 3d generations, three of Iceland's first and most celebrated Bishops, *Thorlak*, *Biom* and *Brand*, and in their generation judge *Hank*, so justly celebrated in the literary history of Iceland, by whom a number of *Sagaes* were composed. He lived in the 12th, and in the beginning of the 13th century. Parts of his works in his own hand writing are now in the possession of the Danish savant. We have thus communicated the substance of this gentleman's letter, and are inclined to believe with him, that he will be able to throw fresh light on what he calls *the antiquities of North America*, by means of his erudite researches. He is anxious to know whether interest will be taken in his enterprise in the United States. Certainly, the subject is fitted to excite the minds of our literati, but it cannot be deemed *new* to them. Washington Irving notices the legends of the Scandinavian voyages in his Life of Columbus, and particularly in some passages of the Appendix. We must add, however, that he was not apprised of the exact nature and extent of the Danish testimony.—[*Nat. Gazette.*

A Mother of Princes.—The beautiful Maria Theresa, who was married, in 1736, to Francis I. Emperor of Germany, had fifteen or sixteen children, ten of whom were elevated to sovereign power.—There were, Joseph II.; Leopold, Gand Duke of Tuscany, and afterwards Emperor; Maximilian, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, and Elector of Cologne; Ferdinand, Archduke of Milan; Caroline, Queen of Sicily; Maria Antoinette, Queen of France; Maria Amelia, Archduchess of Parma; Christina, Archduchess of the Low Countries; Mariana, Arch-Abbess of Prague and Clagenfurth; and Elizabeth, Duchess of Inspruck. Maria Theresa was the last of the noble race of the Counts of Hapsburgh.

From the Charleston Courier.

Mr. Editor—In one of your late papers, I noticed a paragraph, extracted from one of the late London papers, detailing two instances of preternatural communication by means of dreams, viz: that the step-mother of *Maria Marten*, a young woman who was recently murdered by *Corder*, was led to suspect that the body of her daughter was buried in *Corder's* barn, by means of a dream—which suspicion was confirmed by actual examination. The other was, that a Mr. *Williams*, who resided in Cornwall, was informed of the assassination of Mr. *Percival*, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1812, while passing through the lobby of the House of Commons, and by means equally inexplicable.—These incidents remind me of an occurrence which took place in this State, about the year 1796, of which I have been informed from the most unquestionable authority, and which I consider is as remarkable as the preceding.

A young man, from one of the upper districts of this state, came to Charleston a short time anterior to the above mentioned year, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with mercantile concerns. A few months after his arrival here, the Yellow Fever made its appearance, and numbered him amongst its victims, after five or six days illness. His employer not wishing to alarm his widowed mother unnecessarily, delayed to inform her of his sickness; but the circumstance which I am about to detail, affords an instance of wonderful communication: On the evening, and about the hour of his death, a servant of his mother went out for the purpose of milking the cows, and on returning stated, that she had seen her young master in the cow-pen, and expected to find him in the house; no one else having seen him, it was supposed to be a notion of the old woman's, and was not again thought of, until sufficient time had elapsed for intelligence to pass over a distance of 200 miles, when the family were astonished to be informed of his death, at, or near, that very moment.

Of the truth of this statement there can be no doubt, as his employer, and the person who saw the apparition, are still in existence, and have repeatedly mentioned it to me.

A BACK-WOODSMAN.

The Bank of the State of Georgia has declared a Dividend of 3 dolls. 50 cents a share, on its Stock, for the last 6 months.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Whom WASHINGTON, in 1797, considered "the most valuable public character we had abroad;

Whom JEFFERSON, in 1785, esteemed so highly, that he said to Mr. GERRY—"I congratulate your country on their prospects in this young man;"

Whom MADISON appointed first to negociate a Treaty for Peace;

Whom MONROE, with the advice of General Jackson, placed first in his Cabinet;

Whom THE PEOPLE, in 1824, elevated to the highest station in the world;

Whose Administration, though assailed from the beginning by an Opposition unexampled for its bitterness and violence, has been singularly prosperous;

And who, in less than four years, besides defraying the expenses of government, (great and extravagant as they are said to be by his opponents)—and beside applying upwards of TWELVE MILLIONS to works of public improvement and national defence,—HAS PAID MORE THAN THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

RICHARD RUSH,

The present able and efficient Secretary of the Treasury—and fearless advocate of the Interests and Honor of his Country.

North-Carolina Electors.

First District—	Isaac T. Avery, of Burke,
Second,	Abner Franklin, of Iredell,
Third,	Robert H. Burton, of Lincoln,
Fourth,	Edmund Deberry, of Montgom'y
Fifth,	Jas. T. Morehead, of Rockingham,
Sixth,	Alexander Gray, of Randolph,
Seventh,	Benjn. Robinson, of Cumberland,
Eighth,	James S. Smith, of Orange,
Ninth,	William Hinton, of Wake,
Tenth,	Edward Hall, of Franklin,
Eleventh,	Samuel Hyman, of Martin,
Twelfth,	Isaac N. Lamb, of Pasquotank,
Thirteenth,	William Clark, of Pitt,
Fourteenth,	Wm. S. Blackledge, of Craven,
Fifteenth,	Daniel L. Kenan, of Duplin.

The Richmond Whig closes the discussion of the Presidential Election in language spirited and emphatic, as it is just and eloquent. We copy his remarks below:—

PAUSE!—The day for action has come at last, and that for argument has passed. In five days the Presidential Election, which has for three years blocked up the newspapers, and filled the country with bad feeling, will be over. However it may terminate, we hail with a pleasure which we believe to be universal, the end of the unnatural contest.—Whether peace and harmony are to succeed to the din of controversy, remains to be seen. However this may be, we shall, until a new battle is begun, endeavour to make our paper more acceptable to the general reader. We are done with arguing the merits of the Presidential question, and discussions which have no other object, will not be entertained. The case is before the Jury, and we shall learn their verdict by the first Wednesday in Dec. So great a Jury was never charged with so grave a point to decide, since the world began. We believe truly, and have ever believed, that upon their decision depend the best hopes of America and the World. May God enlighten the people to pronounce that decision which will most benefit the peace, happiness and liberty of mankind.

Ohio.—The Jacksonians still pretend to claim this State; though the returns for Governor, as far as received, show a large and decisive majority for the Administration. If the Governors election was a test of the strength of parties, as was frequently declared it would be, by both sides, the vote of Ohio is certain for Mr. Adams; & we rely with the fullest confidence on his obtaining it. Let not the *extra* lies of Duff, of the triumph of Jacksonism in Ohio, dishearten our friends;

"*The dull, flat falsehood, serves for policy;*"

and Duff will continue to circulate it in his extras, as long as there is any possibility of its producing effect at a distance. Let us, one and all, go to the polls with firm hearts, and with the animating belief that we are sustaining an administration which will receive the suffrages of a majority of the free citizens of this Union—an administration that has been assailed with a virulence as disgraceful, as it is unparalleled in the history of the country, and yet is every way as worthy of confidence as any which has preceded it.

Jonathan Russell, the author of the famous "*duplicate*" letter, is out again, and is now publishing "*duplicates*" of other letters written in the fall after his mission to Ghent. In one which purports to have been written to Mr. Clay from Stockholm, in October, 1825, he abuses Mr. Adams in terms worthy the author of the *duplicate;*" in a style eminently characteristic of an envious, malicious, cowardly slanderer; and this too, while he wore the *exterior* of friendship. The *cause* of this secret hatred is not left to conjecture—it is revealed in the very first sentence of the "duplicate," as published in the Telegraph:—it is *envy—envy* of Mr. Adams' splendid talents and distinguished fame. Mr. Russell had been informed, "that a *very general* opinion appeared to prevail in the United States, that the whole credit of the negotiation at Ghent, belonged to two *principal* members of the mission"—Mr. Adams and Mr. Gallatin:—this, to such a mind as Jonathan Russell's, was like poison. He then, with a pen dipped in gall, wrote to Mr. Clay, as he pretends, the letter of which that in the Telegraph is a "*duplicate;*"—but whether it is so, is certainly very questionable. His veracity, as a *copier,* is more distinguished than his fame as a *writer;* for while in the former capacity he has attained a most unenviable notoriety, in the latter, he has only a sort of bubble-reputation, resting on his *Providence Oration,* a showy production, evincing no originality, and for its principal merits indebted to others. But the slanders of Jonathan Russell, now that his character is so well known, can never injure Mr. Adams; he is far above the reach of his base and malignant envy, and may look down with contempt on the author as well of the "*duplicate*" from Paris, as of the "*duplicate*" from Stockholm.

Mr. Russell, when he wrote his letter from Stockholm, of which he has recently published a "*duplicate,*" had the sagacity to perceive, that at a future period, Mr. Adams would be selected by his fellow-citizens, as one eminently qualified for the Presidency; he therefore mounted the tripod, and uttered the oracular prediction, that he "would not receive a single vote in his native State!" Alas, for the prophetic skill of Jonathan Russell! Mr. Adams, instead of not obtaining "a single vote," received the *whole vote* of "his native State;" and better than that, every vote in New England was given to him. Jonathan had better drop both "duplicates" and his prophesying, and submit as quietly as possible to the public contempt, which has driven him into retirement, despised and dishonored.

The Philadelphia Sentinel gives in one column a statement of the votes received by the Administration candidates in 32 counties, in the recent elections in Pennsylvania—and in another column the votes given to the Adams ticket in 1824; from which it appears, that the Administration has gained, in four years, upwards of *forty thousand votes!* And the editor calculates, that when the returns from all the counties are received, they will swell the gain to *Sixty Thousand!* Thus it is proven that the re-action in Pennsylvania, in favor of the Administration, has been very great, although not sufficient to carry the State. Six months more would do the business, and bring back Pennsylvania to the support of her old principles; and it is possible, that should the Quakers have turned out on the 31st ult. the change may have already been effected.

Foreign.—English papers have been received at New-York, by late arrivals, up to the 24th September. The Russians, it would appear, in the operations against the Turks, have met with some reverses. On the 27th of August, a sortie was made from Shumla, in which three Russian redoubts were destroyed, the Russians occupying them, cut to pieces, and 24 pieces of cannon taken. The fortress of Varna had been well defended, and it was thought probable the Russians had experienced a check there.

The following communication has been transmitted to us by a gentleman of Montgomery county; who requests its publicity in our paper, "in justification of the three magistrates, whose conduct has been so unjustly censured for discharging their duty in dismissing three men, charged with counterfeiting, against whom neither proof nor suspicion of guilt was elicited on their trial."

MR. BINGHAM:—The Western Carolinian of the 30th September, contains an editorial article, under the head of *Counterfeiting,* in which the editor observes, that "three of a gang of counterfeiters, (Lewis, Griffin and Blakeley,) were taken up in Montgomery county, a few weeks ago, and carried to Lawrenceville for trial, where various implements for counterfeiting were found upon them; but because they had no counterfeit money *then,* they probably having hid it, they were *very improperly discharged.*"

Now, sir, were there nothing more intended by this statement, than the diffusion of correct information upon such transactions, I should not have attempted to obtrude these remarks upon the public, but I have good reason to believe that the publication of that article was intended for quite another purpose. One of the *Justices,* who presided at that trial, possesses, in a high degree, the favour and confidence of his fellow-citizens; & perhaps it might be serviceable to the writer of the article headed counterfeiting, to diminish and impair that respect and confidence, by exciting in the minds of the people of this county improper suspicions of his integrity or want of intelligence. This I do not believe would have been attempted, did not the popularity of the gentleman to whom I have alluded, somewhat interfere with the *devoted wishes* of the writer of that article, on a subject which engrosses his whole affections. I would therefore beg leave to correct the *misstatement* made in the "Carolinian," concerning what is termed the very improper discharge of those three men.

Lewis, Griffin and Blakeley, were strangers, lately arrived and located at the house of a Mr. Joel Hurley, in this county. Shortly after their arrival, reports very unfavorable as to their pursuits and intentions, were widely circulated throughout the county: one of them, who was reputed the most suspicious, was taken with a peace warrant and carried to Lawrenceville for trial, where he was *bound* over for his personal appearance before the Judge of the Superior Court, by whom he was subsequentiy committed, but has since been admitted to bail, for his appearance at March Superior Court. After this, a Mr. Hardy Morgan took out a warrant against all three (Lewis, Griffin and Blakely) on a charge of counterfeiting. They were arrested and conducted to Lawrenceville under a strong guard, where they arrived about dark—they were immediately put upon trial and underwent a strict examination separately; while one was examined the others were removed; when they all coroborated the statements of each other, as to their former residence, their occupation, their route here, and their final destination on leaving New-York for the South. They were then separately searched by the officers, when nothing but their pocket books, containing papers and money, (which was not counterfeit) were found in their possession. After this, a number of witnesses who had been summoned on behalf of the prosecution, were examined on oath; none of whom, in the slightest degree, gave any statement from which an inference could be drawn, that either of the three were in any manner engaged in counterfeiting. There was some counterfeit money exhibited on the trial by individuals, said to have been received from a Mr. Hurley, who had but lately emigrated to the West; but there was no proof that either of the prisoners had ever passed, seen or been in possession of *that,* or any other description of counterfeit money. Joel Hurley was then sworn and examined; who stated that Lewis, Griffin and Blakely were boarding at his house; that they had not only paid him money for their board, but had assisted him in the cultivation of his farm, at times when his crop was in bad order; that they were very orderly, well-behaved young men, and that he knew of nothing improper in their conduct since their arrival in his neighborhood. This is in substance, I believe, their trial and examination; upon which they were dismissed; and this is the authority upon which the conduct of men acting on oath, is so unjustly impugned or censured by a public print.

I believe, from reports which had circulated throughout the county, that the private opinion of every one of the magistrates who presided on the trial, was unfavorable to the prisoners at its commencement; but under such circumstances, they could not conscientiously or legally commit men to prison, against whom neither proof nor suspicion of guilt, had been elicited on a fair and rigid trial. Subsequent events induce a strong probability that they were concerned in counterfeiting, but there is no person who even now, pretends to believe that they could be convicted of the fact, were they immured in a dungeon, ready for trial at the next court to be held for this county. And can any set of magistrates be blamed for not anticipating, or foreseeing what might in future be proven against any one? If any set of men are examined to-dayon a charge of counterfeiting, and no particle of evidence appear on trial, ought they to be committed to jail on the grounds that proof might, perhaps, be obtained to-morrow or next week? If not, then the charge in the Carolinian, that these three men were "very improperly discharged," is unjust, unmerited and unfounded.

As to the various implements of counterfeiting which are said to have been found in their possession,—I am at a loss to know whence the writer obtained his information.

I know, and the magistrates who tried the men know, as well as the citizens of Lawrenceville, that no counterfeiting instruments were exhibited on the trial. There was a screw driver and a small piece of iron, round, and smooth at each end, which were brought by the guard to Lawrenceville, said to have been found in Griffin's trunk: but no person who saw them, pretended to believe that they were implements for counterfeiting.—But the Magistrates, whose conduct is so broadly censured in this matter, will not pretend to dispute with the writer of the article headed counterfeiting, the palm of knowledge in such affairs; as they may not have had the same experience in that business, and consequently could not be so apt at identifying articles of that sort, which seldom, if ever, were seen in their county. But a "limb of the Law" roundly asserted, at the bar before the Judge of the Superior Court at Lawrenceville, that Montgomery County was "inundated" with counterfeit-money: now I will not as roundly deny this charge; but will barely remark, that the gentleman must be deeper skilled in "such money matters" in this county, than are any of its citizens; for I believe that there is not only now, but usually, as little counterfeit money in circulation in Montgomery county, as in any county in North Carolina; and that its citizens are as honest, and as far from engaging in the circulation of such money, as any set of people under the Sun; even the writer of the "*counterfeiting article*" not excepted.

A CITIZEN OF MONTGOMERY.

Extract of a private letter from Paris, to one of the editors of the N. Y. Statesman, dated Sept. 10, 1828.

"In regard to political affairs, the present seems to be the twilight of a day of important events. The Great Powers who look with distrust upon the aggrandizement of Russia, have as yet, relied upon the plague and the Porte, to resist the advances of the Czar; but whenever Ottoman force and disease can no longer be depended on to withstand the Muscovite, the British Lion, the French Tiger, and the Austrian Hyena will be let loose upon him."

MR. SILL, the Administration candidate for Congress in Crawford, Erie and Warren counties, who has been elected over Mr. Barton, the Jackson man, is known for a gentleman of information, an ardent friend of internal improvement, and an advocate of the interest of Pennsylvania. *Phil. U. S. Gazette.*

MR. NOAH, of the New-York Enquirer, has been put in nomination by the Jackson General Committee, for the office of Sheriff of New-York. This appears to have given great offence to one division of that party, of which the Morning Courier is the organ, and a public meeting of those friendly to Jackson and opposed to Noah, is summoned for Monday evening, 27th ult. to adopt measures to oppose his election, and says the Courier, "judging from the excitement which exists, it will be the most numerous political meeting ever held in this city." *Chas. Courier.*

We received a pithy note from some one last week, advising us to "change our prophets,"—in allusion to the result of the Congressional Election in Pennsylvania. Our "prophets," in general, have proved themselves to be notable seers—Louisiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, New-Jersey, &c. &c. bear triumphant testimony to their skill; but such tyros as those in Pennsylvania, we will set off against a goodly number of Jacksonian prophets, whose predictions have been most sadly belied by the events. If our humorous adviser have placed confidence in any of them, as we fear he has, we would suggest to *him* the propriety of a "*change.*"

The Alabama Journal publishes the following as an extract of a letter from an undoubted source, dated San Felipe De Austin, in the Province of Texas, August 13, 1828:

"Isaac B. Desha is no more. He died in confinement in this village [San Felipe] on a charge for murdering his fellow traveller on the La Bacha river, between this place and San Antonio. He died the day before the trial was to have been had. The evidence of his guilt was circumstantial entirely, but of the strongest kind. That he would have been convicted there is no doubt, had he lived one day longer. The name of the gentleman who was murdered was ——— Early.

[This is the notorious character, who was repeatedly tried in Kentucky, for the murder of FRANCIS BAKER, and who finally escaped thro' the interference of his father, then Governor of that State. Retributive justice has at last overtaken him; but not, it appears, until he had embued his hands in the blood of another of his fellow creatures.] *Chas. Courier.*

Chillicothe, Oct. 24.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

8,000 *Majority in the Western Reserve!*

We hasten to lay before our readers the following Letter, received by the last night's Mail, from a distinguished Citizen of Trumbull Connty, in the Western Reserve, to Messrs. Creighton and Douglas of this place; by which it will be seen that the Administration has succeeded in that section of Ohio by a majority of Eight Thousand Votes. The result of this glorious issue ensures the re-election of Gov. Trimble by a majority of from Five to Seven Thousand Votes, and will secure the Election of the Administration Electoral ticket in this State by a majority of at least Ten Thousand Votes! Thus has Ohio redeemed her pledge to the Union; and thus has Jacksonism, within her Territorial limits, been forever prostrated.

WARREN, OCT. 17, 1828.

GENTLEMEN: For the information of yourselves, and other friends of the Administration, I inform you that we have about *Eight Thousand majority* in the Reserve for Governor; and shall have from *Eight to ten Thousand majority at the Presidential Election.* In some of the Lake counties there were not Jackson voters enough at the POLLS to raise a Hickory POLE for the Hero!

THOMAS D. WEBB.

Extraordinary Productions.—A well grown and perfectly ripe peach, of the second growth, was gathered from a garden in this place last week.

A potatoe, of the Bermuda kind, weighing 8 pounds, and a turnip weighing 6 pounds, both the growth of Lumberton, were presented to the Editor, last week; the former by Dr. Pope, and the latter by Col. Neil Buie, both of Robeson county. *N. C. Journal.*

The Yellow Fever still prevailed at New Orleans the early part of the present month. Amongst the deaths mentioned by this disease, we discover several from the Western States.—*Courier.*

We gather from the Boston papers, that the friends of education in that city, are likely to succeed in their project of establishing a College, on the plan of the London University. *Courier.*

Buffalo, October 11.

A close shave.—On Saturday evening last a teamster fell from a wagon at Black Rock Dam, and the wheel cut his ear clean from his head, without bruising his head or otherwise injuring him. The man went away with his ear in his pocket.

We observe that Samuel L. Knapp, a gentleman well known in the literary world, has issued proposals for publishing, by subscription, a work entitled, "*The Genius of Masonry, or a Defence of the Order.*"

Unfortunate Rencounter.—We are informed that on Thursday evening last Mr. Dwyer, an elderly gentleman of Winchester, was shot in that place by Thos. P. Paul, Esq. after a short altercation.—The latter fled, and was pursued without success as far as the Alabama line. *Nashville Republican.*

A copy of the "*Cherokee Phoenix,*" of the 5th of May last, has reached Belfast, Ireland, from Mobile, and appears to have been viewed there with much interest—it is printed, says the Belfast paper, "partly in the English, and partly in the Cherokee language; for the printing of the latter a new character having been adopted by its editor, who is a native Indian."—*Chas. Courier.*

Alexandria, D. C. Oct. 21.—The Kentuckians need make themselves no way uneasy at the "non-consumption" resolutions of their Southern brethren. They will find a good market in our District this Fall for their hogs and cattle, as we shall have all the workmen on the Canal to supply, in addition to other purchasers. There are our Baltimore friends too, who will give fair prices and buy readily. Kentucky is not yet proscribed *every where* in the South.—*Gazette.*

A schoolmaster, who was as fond of the use of his grog as the use of the globes, was asked the difference between gravity and gravitation. "When I've drank five glasses of grog," replied the pedagogue, "my gravity vanishes, and my gravitation begins to operate."

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29.

Cotton 8¼ a 8 75; bagging 20 a 24; bacon, 7 a 10; corn 35 a 40; coffee 16 a 17; flour 4 a 4 25; flaxseed 80; iron 5½ a 6; lard 8 a 9½; molasses 35 a 40; nails 9; oats 25 a 30; sugar a common, 8½ a 9½; prime 10 a 11; salt 90; wheat 75 a 80; whiskey 25.

Charleston, Nov. 1.

Cotton 9 a 10; bagging 22 a 24; bacon 6 a 7; apple brandy 26 a 27; corn 40 a 43; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior to good, 12 a 13; iron 4½; molasses 30 a 33; sugar, brown, 10; Muscovado 8 a 10; salt, Liverpool, 40; T. Island 48 a 50; whiskey 26 a 27.

Columbia, Nov. 1.

Cotton, 8 a 8¾; Bagging, yard, 21 a 25, Bacon, lb. 7 a 8; Bale Rope, lb. 14 a 16; Coffee, lb. 17 a 20; Corn, bushel, 43 a 45; Iron, Bar, 5 a 6½; Molasses, 45 a 50; Salt, Liverpool, 75 a 87½; Sugar, 10 a 12½.

Cheraw, Nov. 1.

Cotton, 8½ a 9; Bagging, 23 a 27; Rope, 10 a 15; Coffee, 17 a 19; Sugar, 10 a 12; Salt, 75 Bacon, 8 a 10; Corn, 40; Flour 3½ a 4; Whiskey, 30; Molasses, 45; Flax Seed, 70; Oats, 20.

Camden, October 25.—Cotton, 8 a 8½.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, none.

Married,

In this county, on the 28th ult. by the Rev. James Stafford, Mr. *John Fleming Cowan,* to Miss *Elizabeth C. Smith,* daughter of Captain George L. Smith.

DIED,

In this county, about five miles north-west of this place, on the 19th ult. Mrs. *Rebecca Monroe,* wife of Mr. Woodson Monroe, aged 24 years.

At her residence in Wadesboro', on the 13th ult. Mrs. *Rosanna Harrington.*

In this place, on the 26th ult. after a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. *Margaret Utzman,* wife of Mr. Lewis Utzman. She was amiable, affectionate, virtuous, and esteemed by all who knew her.

At Spring Hill, in the county of Lenoir, on the 19th ult. WILLIAM BLACKLEDGE, Esq. formerly a representative in Congress, and for many years a member of the Council of State.

Wanted to Purchase,

ONE or two NEGRO WOMEN, who are good house servants, and can come well recommended. Apply to

WM. H. SLAUGHTER.

Salisbury, Nov. 7, 1828.—3t08.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ROWAN COUNTY.

In the Court of Equity, October Term, 1828.

Philip Swortlander *vs.* William Stockstill.—Petition to perpetuate Testimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not a resident of the State:—ORDERED, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, to notify defendant that complainant will proceed, on the 3d Monday in February, 1829, to take the deposition of Edmond Etchison, *de bene esse,* before the Clerk and Master, at his office in Salisbury. It is further ordered, that unless defendant appear at the next term of this court in Salisbury, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso against him and decree final entered accordingly.

SAML. SILLIMAN, *C. M. E.*

3m t41.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATES for twenty-three Shares of the Capital or Joint Stock of the State Bank of North-Carolina, in the name of Henry Conner, sen. deceased, late of this county, having been lost:—Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons concerned, that I shall apply to the President of the said Bank, either in person or by agent, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November next to issue duplicates thereof.

DANIEL M. FORNEY.
Surviving Administrator.

Lincoln County, N. C. Oct. 10, 1828.—6t07.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE for three Shares in the Capital or Joint Stock of the State Bank of North-Carolina, in the name of Eliza Conner, (now my wife,) having been lost:—Notice is therefore given to all person concerned, that I shall apply to the President of the said Bank, either in person or by agent, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November next, to issue a duplicate thereof. W. S. SIMONTON.

Lincoln County, N. C. Oct. 10, 1828.—6t07

POETRY.

MY BONNY MARY.

Where Yarrow rowes amang the rocks,
An' wheels an' boils in mony a linn,
A blythe young Shepherd fed his flocks,
Unused to branglement or din.
But Love its silken net had thrown
Around his breast so brisk an' airy,
And his blue eyes wi' moisture shone,
As thus he sung of bonny Mary.

"O Mary, thou'rt sae mild an' sweet;
My very being clings about thee,
This heart wad rather cease to beat,
Than beat a lonely thing without thee!
I see thee in the evening beam,
A radiant glorious apparition;
I see thee in the midnight dream,
By the dim light of heavenly vision.

"When over Benger's haughty head
The morning breaks in streeks sae bonny,
I climb the mountain's velvet side,
For quiet rest I get nae ony.
How sweet the brow on Brownhill cheek,
Where many a weary hour I tarry!
For there I see the twisted reck
Rise frae the cot where dwells my Mary.

"When Phœbus mounts out ower the muir,
His gowden locks a' streaming gaily,
When Morn has breathed its fragrance pure,
An' life, an' joy ring through the valley,
I drive my flocks to yonder brook,
The feeble in my arms I carry,
Then every lammie's harmless look
Brings to my mind my bonny Mary.

"Oft has the lark sung o'er my head,
And shook the dew-draps frae her wing,
Oft hae my flocks forgot to feed,
And round their shepherd form'd a ring.
Their looks condole the lee-lang day,
While mine are fix'd an' canna vary,
Aye turning down the westlan brae,
Where dwells my loved, my bonny Mary.

"When gloaming o'er the welkin steals,
And haps the hills in solemn grey,
And bitterns, in their airy wheels,
Amuse the wanderer on his way;
Regardless of the wind or rain,
With cautious step and prospect wary;
I often trace the lonely glen,
To steal a sight o' bonny Mary.

"When midnight draws her curtain deep,
And lays the breeze amang the brushes,
And Yarrow, in her sounding sweep,
By rocks and ruins raves and rushes:
Then, sunk in short and restless sleep,
My fancy wings her flight so airy,
To where sweet guardian spirits keep
Their watch around the couch of Mary.

"The exile may forget his home,
Where blooming youth to Manhood grew,
The bee forget the honey-comb,
Nor with the spring his toil renew:
The sun may lose his light and heat,
The planets in their rounds miscarry,
But my fond heart shall cease to beat
When I forget my bonny Mary."

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

DREAMS.

I doubt if there is any one, who, on the happening of certain events, has not had an indistinct consciousness of having before witnessed them, or been an agent in their performance. At what time, and under what circumstances this previous action has taken place he has been altogether unable to say; but the actual occurrences have been marked with a feeling of recognition, and tho' they come suddenly upon him, there is still nothing or but little of novelty or surprise. In a large majority of instances, however, the events which are thus peculiar, are of a painful character: the destruction of property, the loss of relatives or friends, or imminent personal danger. In every case where the effort to trace out the cause of this feeling of recognition has been successful, I am inclined to believe the inquirer has been satisfied that his first knowledge of the events was communicated in a vision or dream.

Some years since the course of business led me to the English settlements in Bengal, where many anecdotes, illustrative of this fact, were related, one of which I shall repeat.

At an early period of the settlement, Sir George U. who has since held the high office of Acting Governor General of the Province of Bengal, was stationed at a post, about four hundred miles distant from Calcutta. His family, at that time consisted of himself, his lady, and three sons: two of the latter were in the company's service at Calcutta; the third remained with his parents. It was during a short absence from home of Sir George, that the mother and son both had similar dreams, at the same time: in these visions of the night, they beheld the two sons, who were residents in Calcutta, struggling in the water, and buried at length in its depths. From mutual solicitude for each other's peace, neither spoke of that which filled them with anxiety. Two days were thus passed in silence, when the mother sought relief in communicating her vision to her son: how much was her anxiety augmented on learning that the same vision had passed before him. In a state of fearful apprehension, they awaited the arrival of tidings from the capital: at length they came: and that which they had seen in the night watches had indeed happened at the same hour and on the same night. The brothers had united with other friends in a ball, given by the officers of a country ship, which was moored on the side of the river opposite to the city: they had passed the hours in the enjoyment of the most exciting amusements: they had rejoiced in the smile of beauty, and the wine cup had added its exhilaration to the scene: the song and the dance and the feast had given old time winged and golden hours. The period of parting came:—and in the darkness of midnight the brothers entered their *bungalo* to return: as they passed between the numerous buoys with which the river is crowded, they spoke of the pleasures and the young hopes which thenceforth would be associated with that evening. The words of gratulation were but uttered, when their bark struck upon a buoy, was overset, and they were shut out forever from the communion and friendship of earth. I have repeated here the facts, as related to me by a clergyman of the English Church: for what purpose was the vision, so full of pain, so terrible, vouchsafed to a mother and brother? W.

Mass. Journal.

Duels in the South of Europe.—They manage what are called affairs of honor in Spain and Portugal with a great deal more *sang froid*, and greater refinement of courtesy between the principals than in England or here. In the South of Europe a gentleman who has demanded honorable satisfaction of another, confines himself to that sort of satisfaction alone, and indulges his feelings in no other. He takes no pains to avoid his antagonist, and when he meets him refuses him none of the usual courtesies, and is even perhaps more punctiliously polite on account of the delicate relation that subsists between them. If he speaks to him, he addresses him with his usual smiles, and if one did not know that the two were going to blow out each other"s brains, you might suppose them to be very good friends. To be sure, all this only makes the thing more ridiculous, but this is no objection, on the contrary it heightens the joke, as it carries out systematically the original and intrinsic absurdity of the practice of of deciding differences by single combat. On the contrary, the English and Americans generally fight in a bad temper. They keep out of each other's sight, go to the place of combat in separate conveyances, breakfast at different tables, and if they meet, pass each other without speaking, looking as if they would be glad to take each other's lives before the appointed hour. A duel lately took place in London which will illustrate the refinements of which we have been speaking.

At a party given by Portuguese noblemen on a Saturday evening, a Portuguese Count and a Portuguese Colonel were present. The Colonel, in giving an account of some movements of the constitutional army, said something about the Generals *running away*, which gave great offence to the Count whoever heard it. Some altercation took place, which ended in a challenge by the Count—the Colonel made his election to fight with pistols, and the meeting was to take place on Sunday morning. Some friends who hoped to adjust the quarrel, represented very strongly the indecorum of fighting on Sunday and to oblige them the combat was postponed to Monday morning. All attempts to settle the affair in the meantime proved fruitless; and early on Monday morning the two principals with their two seconds and a surgeon proceeded together in the same coach to a field on the Surry side of Hammersmith Bridge, which had been fixed upon as the place of meeting. The Bridge is constructed on the suspension principle, and is thought a very fine specimen of it—the gentlemen were very much struck with it and agreed to alight and walk over it, that they might examine its construction. Some time was spent in discussing the philosophy of this kind of bridge and architecture, and its merits as compared with the older methods, after which the party re-entered the carriage and drove to the place of meeting. In the field was a tree of a new species, and the parties occupied some further time in the discussion of its peculiar properties. After this they proceeded to the business which brought them there, and the usual preparations being made, fired at each other without effect. The seconds then interfered, represented that the cause of the quarrel was a trivial one, and that ample satisfaction had been given! the principals were reconciled, got into the coach again, and went back to town.

Original Anecdote of Curran.—One morning at an inn in the South of Ireland, a gentleman, travelling upon mercantile business, came running down stairs a few minutes before the appearance of the stage-coach, in which he had taken a seat for Dublin. Seeing an ugly little fellow leaning against the door post, with dirty face and shabby clothes, he hailed him and ordered him to brush his coat. The operation proceeding rather slowly, the impatient traveller cursed the lazy valet for an idle, good-for-nothing dog, and threatened him with corporal punishment, on the spot, if he did not make haste and finish his job well before the arrival of the coach.—Terror seemed to produce its effects; the fellow brushed the coat, and then the trowsers with great diligence, and was rewarded with sixpence, which he received with a low bow. The gentleman went into the bar, and paid his bill, just as the expected vehicle reached the door. Upon getting inside, guess his astonishment to find his friend, the quondam waiter, seated snugly in one corner, with all the look of a person used to comfort. After two or three hurried glances, to be sure that his eyes did not deceive him, he commenced a confused apology for his blunder, condemning his own rashness and stupidity; but he was speedily interrupted by the other exclaiming, "Oh, never mind—make no apologies—these are hard times, and it is well to earn a trifle in an honest way! I am much obliged for your handsome fee for so small a job; my name, sir, is John Philpott Curran, pray what is yours?" The other was thunderstruck by the idea of such an introduction to the most celebrated man of his day; but the irresistible wit and drollery of Curran soon overcame his confusion, and the traveller never rejoiced less at the termination of a long journey than when he beheld the distant spires of Dublin glitter in the light of a setting sun. This deserves to be recorded among the many comical adventures into which Curran was led by his total inattention to personal appearance.

The Summit of Mount Ætna at SUNRISE.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States ship Delaware, now in the Mediterranean, dated July 20, 1828.

"A few days after obtaining pratique at Syracuse, three officers and myself received the Commodore's permission to visit Mount Ætna, about fifty miles distant.—We left Syracuse in a packet boat of the country, for Catania, and reached that town on the 2d day. Catania, situated at the base of the mountain, is one of the most beautiful cities I have ever seen. It has been destroyed three times by eruptions, and each time rebuilt with additional splendor. In the evening we went to an opera. The house is well constructed, and much resembles the Philadelphia Theatre in Chesnut street, but much larger.

On the succeeding morning we left Catania for the Mount with nine mules, including our guide's and sumpter mules, with provisions and beds for the night. In passing through the *fertile region*, which extends about ten miles, we saw many beautiful villages, and a country exceedingly productive. The soil decomposed pumice and lava. It is said to produce two, and in many places three crops annually. Cherries, apricots, almonds, figs, oranges, lemons, nectarines, melons, peaches, and almost every other fruit, are produced in the greatest abundance. It is said that ninety thousand pipes of wine are made from the vineyards of the Mountain, which is eighty miles in circumference. At about 10 o'clock we came to a small town, (Nicholozi) where we rested for two hours; then after crossing a barren plain of two miles, came to the region called from its trees *Woody*. It is uninhabited and extends about nine miles. The trees are generally oak, large at the base, but present the appearance of topped trees, being confined to a certain upward growth by the cold.

"At the termination of this region we stopped to dine at the mouth of a grotto formed by lava. Here we put on warmer clothing, so as to meet the sudden change we were soon to encounter, and entered the upper or barren regions. Scarcely a vestige of vegetation is found here. The road became very rough and the ascension difficult. A violent hail storm overtook us before we arrived at the English house, which we entered, cold and fatigued. We felt so uncomfortable from the sudden change of the temperature (from 80° to winter weather) that we could not rest.—At 2 o'clock A. M. we took a cup of coffee and recommenced our ascent of the cone on foot, it being too steep for our mules. We were armed with a long staff to assist in crossing the crevices. In consequence of the fumes of the sulphur which escaped from the cracks, and the rarefaction of the atmosphere, we became cold and unable to walk more than fifteen or twenty steps without resting. The oppression at the breast and difficulty of breathing were excessive. We toiled on, however, until we reached the highest point of the cone, looking immediately into the crater, and stood on this immense elevation waiting for the rising of the sun. In a few minutes it began to show itself, and soon appeared resplendent and glorious. The view, indeed, was awfully sublime. To attempt a description would be useless. The whole island of Sicily—the island of Malta, eighty miles distant—Mount Strombou in eruption—Scylla and Charybdis—lay all before us, and, with our guide, we were ready to exclaim, that we saw the whole world. The crater was throwing out fire and smoke, which at times nearly suffocated us. We returned to Catania, of which, as well as a visit to Messina, I will give you some particulars in my next."

Religious.

From the Rev. F. W. Greenwood's "Lives of the Apostles."

A NEW TESTAMENT SCENE,

Or Jesus, John, and their mother.

There is not much told of John individually, till towards the closing scenes of our Saviour's ministry and life. At the last supper, which he and Peter had been sent to prepare, we are told that "there was leaning on Jesus' bosom one of his deciples whom Jesus loved." This disciple was John himself; who was so fond of the distinction which his master's attachment conferred on him, or, to speak more properly, was so gratefully sensible of the value of the attachment itself, that he continually speaks of himself in history, as the disciple whom Jesus loved; a title which he surely would not have assumed, unless it had really been conferred on him. His place at the supper is an evidence that he was high in the favor of Jesus. He was leaning or lying on his bosom: that is, he was next below him; and as it was the custom of the ancients to recline at their meals, his head was bro't in contact with his master's breast, a situation which used always to be reserved by the host at an entertainment, for the person whom he honored and esteemed. It was while he was thus leaning, that Simon Peter beckoned to him, that he should ask Jesus who it was should betray him.—John did as he was requested, and Jesus showed him who the traitor was by giving Judas a sop. All this seems to have been done in private, and apart from the knowledge of the other disciples, and proves the great measure of condescension and confidence which were exercised by the master towards this his favorite follower.

After Jesus was betrayed and seized, John is supposed to have been that other disciple who went with Peter to the place of the high priest, and gained him admittance there by means of his acquaintance with that dignitary. However this may be, he was the only one of the twelve who had the fortitude to attend his beloved master to the cross. How touchingly is it manifested on this awful occasion, that the softest natures are often the noblest and most fearless too; and that those which are apparently the most daring and masculine, may yet shrink away in the time of peril and distress. Who in that hour of darkness—darkness in the heavens and in the hearts of men; who in that hour of abandonment, when even the Son of God cried out that he was forsaken; who, of all his followers, were with him then, to support him by their sympathy, and prove to him their love? In the midst of scoffing soldiers, under the lowering sky, and just below the frightful cross, we behold two weeping females and one disciple, the youngest and gentlest of the twelve, braving the anger of those in authority, and the insults of those who do their bidding, determined to be near their friend and master in his agonies, and ready on the spot and at the moment, to share them. And what is it that braces up the nerves of this feeble company to such a singular pitch of fortitude and daring? The simple, but unconquerable strength of affection—the generous omnipotence of their attachment and gratitude. In the might of their love, they ascend the hill of Calvary, and take their station beneath the cross, hearing nothing amidst all that tumult, but the promptings of their devoted hearts; seeing nothing but their dying Lord; remembering nothing but that he was dear to them, and that he was in misery.

O how lofty does courage like this, rise above that ruder and earthly courage, which rushes to the battle field and is crowned with the applauses of the world. It calls for none of those excitements and stimulants from without, which goad rough spirits into madness, but relies on those resources that are within, those precious stores and holy powers which are the strength of a single and faithful breast. That is the courage of the animal—this is of the soul. It is pure, it is divine.—To say all in one word, it is such as moved the complacent regard of the Saviour himself, even in the height of his sufferings. Hanging on the cross, bleeding and exhausted, yet when he saw his mother and the disciple, standing by, whom he loved, he was touched by their constancy, his thoughts were recalled to earth: the domestic affections rushed into his bosom, and with a tender care, which provided at once a protection for his parent and a reward for his friend, "he saith unto his mother, woman, behold thy son!—Then said he to the disciple, behold thy mother!" Where was there ever so affecting a bequest as that which was then made, when love and filial piety triumphed over suffering?—Where was there ever so affecting an adoption as that which then took place when attachment triumphed over fear?—The last earthly care of Jesus was accomplished. His mother was confided to the disciple he best loved. The favorite disciple eagerly accepted the honorable and precious charge; for, "from that hour," as we are told by himself, he took her to his own home.

The whole scene is one of unrivalled pathos. Had it taken place in a quiet chamber, and by the side of a peaceful death-bed, it would have moved us; but how singular and solemn does it come, in a sweet and melting interlude, in the midst of that wide and appalling conflict under the open and frowning heaven, of passion, violence, outcry, shame and agony! It is like one of those hushed pauses between the gust of a midnight storm, when the elements wait and pity seems pleading with wrath, 'ere the war and the turmoil begin again.

It would appear that the enemies of our Lord were satisfied, for that time, with his destruction; for we do not read that John and the females who were with him, suffered any harm on account of their fearless exposure. It is probable, also, that the prodigies, which succeeded the death of Jesus, deterred his executioners from pursuing any farther their work of blood.

THE WORKS OF NATURE.

"And this is the habitation of man? close and choaked, feverish and dungeonlike; whose houses bear on every side the mark or resistance of outrage.—Alas! can beings so crushed and crowded together, so tortured by the indulgence or the infliction of evil passions and so surrounded by the works of their own hands, that no thought but that of human power can touch their minds, be meet worshippers of him who dwelleth not in temples made with hands? Oh, for the aerial magnificence of the mountain! Oh, for the rush of a hundred streams murmuring in deep and stilly burthen to the voice of the congregation! Oh, for that canopy of heaven, pure, blue and glittering with thousand stars, that behold, and in beholding seemed to smile on us! Alas, to this what is all human art—all human grandeur! Men rear piles of stone, but the eternal mountains, the fabrics of Dteiy, laugh them to scorn. They paint their roofs, and hang them with lights; but when did they emulate the blue of the firmament, illuminated by small twinkling stars, or the darkness of the storm, broken by the arrowy flash of the lightning? And men may utter measured sounds taught, by art, in their narrow walls, and toss censers of fragrance under painted roofs; but is the sound so solemn as when the choral song of my people arises at midnight on the mountain, and is echoed from the valley, till cliff and crag are vocal with the harmonies of heaven, and plant and flower vibrate to their echo, and the intense of devoted hearts ascendeth richly as the evening sacrifice? Oh might I dwell forever in the gigantic palaces of creation, shadowed as I sleep, by the forest, and lulled by the torrent, the primeval mountains for the walls of my dwelling, and the broad clear heaven for its roof, while every thing around me told not of man but God, and self was annihilated as I contemplated the Deity in the immensity of his works!' *Maturin.*

The total number of slaves sold under execution for debt in the Island of Jamaica, from 1808 to 1827, was 22,661, and the price they brought was £1,920,382.